

THE TARIFF AS A BRIBE.

Why the Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Men Filled Congressman Bayne Through—How the Tariff Divides Manufacturers Into "Blocks of Five"—A Five-cent Bribe to the Farmer.

Republicans always resent the charge that the grand old party is subservient to the manufacturing interests of the country and is dependent upon them for financial and moral support in return for tariff laws made for their benefit. When these laws are put through Congress the manufacturers are expected to show their gratitude by supporting the high tariff makers for re-election and to contribute a liberal supply of fat "or campaign expenses. This is the theory of the celebrated "fry-the-fat circular," in which a prominent Republican Senator from Kansas or Vermont claimed that the manufacturers got practically the sole benefit of protection and that they should therefore come down liberally with their cash.

An interesting practical illustration of all this is found in the case of Congressman Bayne, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The other day he declined to run for Congress again, after having been renominated by the convention of his district.

Colonel Bayne gave as a reason for his declination the fact that he had grown weary of public life and he had intended for some time to quit it for private life.

But why is he tired of politics? One reason given is the ingratitude of the rich manufacturers of his district. Colonel Bayne is the author of the metal schedule in the McKinley bill, and for years he has done the tariff work for the iron and steel men of his district, many of whom are now millionaires. He succeeded in getting the metal duties through the House without amendment—tin-plate duty and all.

Notwithstanding all this the iron and steel men of his district were seeking the defeat of the very man who had looked after their interests so carefully. But the tariff bill had in the meantime gone over to the Senate, and the news had gone forth that the Senators were going to butcher the metal schedule to such an extent that it would not be recognized when it got back into the House. Under the fear of such a calamity the Pittsburgh iron and steel men decided four days before the primaries that they would rally to the support of Bayne and have him renominated. This was done and the maker of cast-iron tariffs was again honored with a nomination, but he declined, and the high protectionist thick-and-thin party organ of Pittsburgh speaks of "a base conspiracy," of "the whole disreputable business," and accuses Bayne "of a most wanton and indefensible act of bad faith."

But "the whole disreputable business" is very instructive in one way; it furnishes a proof—if proof were needed—of what tariff reformers have all along been saying of the evil effect of class legislation.

The protective tariff is the best example we have of this legislation. It is enacted into law for the benefit of a class, as was confessed by the prominent Republican Senator referred to, and legislation for the benefit of any class of men clearly acts as a bribe for the support of these men. To buy a vote is everywhere among honest men looked upon as corrupt and criminal. Is it any less corrupt and criminal for a great party to pass laws for the enrichment of a class of citizens in order that they may gain their votes and also fry the fat from them for use in "blocks-of-five" campaigns of direct bribery?

Furthermore, we usually look upon the poor devils who are out of a job and to whom a few dollars mean bread and butter for a week or two, as the men who are most susceptible to a bribe. Everybody who uses money in elections approaches the poor fellow who is hard up; nobody will make an attempt on the rich, well-fed man who drives up to the polls in his carriage.

But is it certain that he is above taking a bribe? Is it certain that Congress has not put him into a "block of five" for election day? Look below the surface and both these men have sold themselves and are therefore equally base.

But with the bribe-givers the case is different. When a Dudley writes a letter from his party's headquarters directing that the floaters be divided into "blocks of five" that is a case of very grave corruption—but it is the corruption in the management of a particular party only—what, on the other hand, shall be said of this party when it uses the law-making power of the Government in such a way as to divide the manufacturers into "blocks of five" for the support of that party? Is not this a prostitution of the Government to the basest party uses; and is it not a corrupting of the people in the most insidious and dangerous manner? What shall be thought of men who are elected to guard the interests of the whole people and to establish justice between man and man throughout the whole land—what shall be thought of them when they use their legislative functions for party purposes by corrupting a large class of voters through special laws in their private interests?

The party that does such things knows only too well the meaning of its actions. Accordingly it glosses over with glib words of patriotism the shameful policy that it pursues—steals the liberty of the patriot to serve the party in. Like the cuttle-fish, it blackens the water around it so that its crooked course can not be followed. After buying up the manufacturers with high protective duties which make the con-

ditions of life harder for the great farming population, they turn around and put higher duties on corn and wheat—a few bushels of which are imported by our farmers for seed—and then have the brazen impudence to call the high tariff fabric which they have reared "the farmer's tariff."

Do these McKinleys and Dingleys and Baynes take the farmers to be the very blankets of all the blank fools in creation? Do they think they can parade these tariff absurdities before the farmers forever and that the farmers will not see through them? Last year we imported 2,410 bushels of corn and 109,181 bushels of wheat. McKinley pretends to see a danger in this to our farmers; and accordingly he changes the duty on corn from ten to fifteen cents a bushel, and on wheat from ten to twenty-five cents a bushel.

Governor Gear, of Iowa, is reported as saying that this will do the farmers a great deal of good. But the farmers know that these little five-cent and fifteen-cent duties are worth to them simply nothing at all, and that even a duty of five dollars a bushel on wheat and corn could not help them one pennyworth. Such a duty might prevent them from importing a few bushels of seed wheat, which we now get from abroad, and thus harm them instead of helping them.

In reply to all this attempted deception let the farmers tell these would-be bribe-givers that we exported last year \$125,000,000 worth of corn and wheat and flour, and that we have no reason whatever to fear the few thousand bushels brought into the country by somebody who wants seed wheat.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Mr. McKinley Calls the Farmers' Attention to the Beauties of the Tariff.

Mr. McKinley professes an earnest desire to do the square thing by the tobacco growers of this country. Of course Mr. McKinley's method of doing the square thing by any body is to put a duty on the thing that such person produces. The starving farmer comes to the doors of Congress protesting that the times are out of joint. He has worked long hours; has lived poorly; has kept his boys home from school; sent his wife to the wash tub and busied his girls in cow-yard and dairy, only to find at the end of the year his mortgage interest due and not enough money to pay it. "My good man," says McKinley, "what you want is protection. Let me recommend to your attention our line of tariffs, running from 10 to 150 per cent. These things have done wonders for the manufacturers of this country. They have made Andrew Carnegie so many times a millionaire that he is able to spend twice the value of your farm in driving a tally-ho all over Great Britain. They have made Oliver Ames so rich on selling the shovels you use that he is able to erect a mortuary chapel to the memory of a father that most men would gladly forget. They have gilded Mr. Plate Glass DePauw so thick that he is able alone to endow a college with \$1,000,000. In fact our tariffs are warranted to make any man rich at the expense of his neighbors in from 10 to 20 years. You farmers have not had much chance at these blessings, but your turn has come and we mean to see that you all prosper, if we have to wall up the country to keep out the 1,000 bushels of foreign corn that comes in every year to compete with the 2,000,000,000 bushels that you raise."

Then having delivered this speech and sent the farmer away hopeful, Mr. McKinley proceeds to put a duty of 25 cents to \$2 a pound on leaf tobacco, just by way of making millionaires out of the tobacco growers.

The only tobacco which we import comes from Cuba and the Island of Sumatra, and is used to manufacture the higher-priced cigars. The present duty upon this leaf tobacco is 75 cents to \$1 per pound, according to whether it is stemmed or not. In 1899 we imported 18,500,000 pounds of this leaf tobacco. On the other hand, we exported 228,700,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, or over one half of our total product. We are large exporters and at the same time large importers of tobacco. The reason for this is as follows: A good cigar can not be made without an admixture of foreign tobacco, which is thus an indispensable necessity to the manufacturer. The cheapest grades of cigars are now manufactured of purely American leaf tobacco, but most of the American smokers demand a five or ten cent cigar. In the manufacture of these, leaf tobacco from the Island of Sumatra is used. Some ten-cent cigars are made wholly of Cuban tobacco, but most of the five and ten cent cigars are a mixture of foreign and domestic tobacco.

Not until 1893 did the Sumatra tobacco make its appearance in our markets; in that year the average price of New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin was only 12 cents per pound. In 1899 the price of New York leaf was 19 cents, that of Pennsylvania 10½ cents, and in Wisconsin 9 cents. The reasons for the lower price of the Wisconsin and Pennsylvania leaf was due to the fact that the crop in both States was very poor. Tobacco has steadily risen in price in comparison not merely with other farm products, but with nearly every class of manufactured goods. It has kept up in price while others have gone down.

The leaf tobacco imported from Sumatra is worth over \$1 per pound in Amsterdam. How can tobacco which brings \$1 per pound abroad and when imported cost in 1899 \$1.80 cents per pound duty paid, injuriously affect the sale of tobacco which cost only 12 cents per pound?

THE WHISKY WAR.

Governor Humphrey Instructs the Attorney-General to Appear for the State in Original Package Cases—The Power Claimed by the Federal Courts is Fraught With Serious Consequences.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 30.—In response to a letter from Prosecuting Attorney R. B. Welch, of Shawnee County, Governor Humphrey has directed a letter to Attorney-General Kellogg instructing him to appear before the Circuit Court of the United States and represent the State of Kansas in the original package cases.

After reviewing the business from its inception, Mr. Welch in his letter calls attention to Judge Caldwell's decision and the writs of habeas corpus that have been issued. He then calls the Governor's attention to the fact that both the prosecuting attorney and the sheriff have been restrained from instituting or serving any legal proceedings against them.

Acknowledging the receipt of the letter from Prosecuting Attorney Welch the Governor, after briefly reviewing it, in ordering the Attorney-General to represent the State, says:

As I understand it the pretense for these extraordinary proceedings in the Federal courts is the recent decision of Judge Caldwell discharging certain persons who were held in custody under the authority of our State courts for the violation of the Prohibitory Liquor laws of Kansas. While I have no personal knowledge of the proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States, I understand that there has been no final trial in the State court; that only a preliminary showing has been made; that these parties had violated the State laws. On the strength of this preliminary showing warrants for their arrest had been issued, the arrests made and the parties held to bail. They chose to go to jail and then caused habeas corpus proceedings to be instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States; and that court proceeded to determine the question of their guilt or innocence, on the merits, and discharged them because of a want of evidence tending to show their guilt. I state these facts without comment.

Simultaneously with the arrest of these parties civil proceedings were commenced in the district court of Shawnee County seeking to have adjudications that their places of business were nuisances under our State laws. I understand that one of the objects, if not the main one, of these original package men is to have the Federal court restrain the State court from any further proceedings in these civil actions.

It is remarkable that if the Federal courts possess the power to restrain the law officers of the State from an investigation as to whether or not laws of the State have been violated, the saloon element is the first to invoke the exercise of this extraordinary authority. I have searched the pages of the judicial history of this country in vain to find when and where such a power was claimed or exercised. Can it be possible that the State courts can be controlled by the Federal judiciary in this manner? If they can, we might as well dispense with our local judicial system.

As I understand the duties of a county attorney, it is incumbent upon him to inquire whether or not intoxicating liquor is being sold in this State in violation of law. Recognizing the right of the distiller to introduce his manufactured spirits into the State, the question still remains whether or not it is introduced in original packages; whether the sale of such introduced liquor is made in the original package; whether or not under the pretense of a sale in original packages he is not conducting a tipping shop; whether or not he is selling as the agent of a foreign principal or on his own account, and a thousand kindred questions that may arise under the existing state of facts. Disclaiming any purpose to interfere with any one of all of the rights given the agent for the sale of original packages under the recent Supreme Court decision, I insist that those privileges must not be used to any greater extent than the express terms of the decision justify, and under no circumstances will these vendors of the forbidden article be permitted under the guise of a mandate of the court to convert a place of commercial barter and exchange into a rum hole.

This claim should be bold y met and all judicial methods and remedies should be exhausted before we surrender the contest. The assertion of the Federal courts of the possession of such a power, and of their right to exercise such jurisdiction, is fraught with so many serious consequences, and invokes such vast interests that it is our bounden duty to fight for home rule in every form. If this extraordinary power can be exercised in behalf of whisky, it will be invoked on other occasions to fasten upon the people of the State many things at which the public conscience will revolt. Ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors of every kind have been the constant subject of local regulation and control in every civilized Government on the face of the earth since history gives any account of its manufacture down to the present time. There is not a single State or Territory in this Union but has local laws directed against its manufacture and use or regulating its sale and use. Restriction, too, upon its introduction into every country is common to all Governments. It is one of the recognized evils of the world and legislation to suppress it, to control it, to tax and license it and to lessen its evil effects has been the constant effort of law makers throughout the civilized globe for centuries.

The force and vigor of this judicial decision has, according to its advocates, made whisky at once the most precious and most sacredly guarded of all the articles of commerce the world ever knew. They now propose to go one step further, indeed, but one more step is needed—and to say that no law officer of any State in this Union shall investigate whether or not it is being sold in violation of local laws; that it is an article of commerce whose manufacture and sale is above and beyond the control of the law making power of the State. If this is sound as to whisky, which for ages has been subject to local laws, it ought to be stronger when applied to all other articles of commerce whose manufacture, protection and use have never been subject to State regulation, and hence the State can be flooded with impure commercial articles which would affect the health, pollute the morals and offend the nostrils of a helpless people.

Denver Dissatisfied.

DENVER, Col., June 29.—There is great dissatisfaction here over the way the census in the city has been taken. Complaints are innumerable and it is asserted that through the negligence of the enumerators the city has been cheated out of from 10,000 to 25,000 people. Governor Cooper, with other leading citizens, will call a meeting to organize for the purpose of having the city gone over again.

NEW YORK'S BOWERY.

A Famous Thoroughfare Typical of American City Life.

The Bowery is a mile of history. No other street tells so much of the story of the Republic and its metropolis, says Felix Oldboy, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. A trail of the war-like Wickwaskees when yet the primeval forest overshadowed the island of Manhattan and an Indian village occupied the future site of Chatham square; a bridle-path to the homestead of the last and the greatest of the Dutch governors, stout Petrus Stuyvesant, whose bowery gave its name to the roadway which his English successors widened and improved, a country post-road, through which rattled the stages to Boston and Albany, and down which the Quaker merchant Murray lumbered in his "leathern conveyance" from the heights of Inkleberg, now Murray Hill, and the wife of Frederick Philipse, the Yonkers patroon, drove her four black ponies at break-neck speed; a broad avenue that echoed proudly to the tread of the American battalions that marched in with Washington that November day which saw the last British soldier embarking at the Battery; a street bordered with stately poplars and lined with pretty rural homes in the early years of this century; a street in its transition state famous for its firemen and its flights, for its theaters and its belles, for its patriotism and its pugilism, for its American types of character and its development of foreign methods, the Bowery is now a great historic thoroughfare which all nations of earth have combined to make the most cosmopolitan of all streets in the new world. From first to last it has had the strange distinction of never having seen a church erected upon its building line, and yet it has always been typical of city life, and the story of New York would be shorn of much of its glory if no mention were made of the mile of street which stretches between Chatham square and the Cooper Union.

Beautiful Oklahoma.

Oklahoma has been placed under a regular form of government, and good land titles are thereby assured. The Iowa reservation, joining it on the east, will shortly be opened for settlement. This will bring about an increased immigration. Guthrie and Oklahoma City, the two largest cities in the new Territory, are reached only via Santa Fe Route. Norman, Edmond, Altred and Purcell, all thriving towns, are also local points on Santa Fe line. In traveling to Oklahoma for sightseeing or business, be sure to buy tickets via Santa Fe Route, the only railroad passing entirely through Oklahoma from north to south. Two daily express trains each way.

Write for Oklahoma folder to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kan.

The man who carries a ballot in one hand and a five-dollar bill in the other to-day should carry a ball on one leg and a chain on the other to-morrow.—Ashland Press.

CHILDREN that are peevish and sickly frequently owe their disposition and distress to the presence of worms in their little intestines. They will be more healthy, happy and pretty if you give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer.

COMPETITION begets enterprise and enterprise has induced a grocer to advertise "genuine horse-radish, fresh from the horse."—Binghamton Leader.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

THERE is a notion which finds lodgment in many minds that success in going through the world is commensurate with success in going through the inhabitants.—Jury.

RELIANCE may be placed in every representation made by Maher & Grosh, Toledo, O., whose ad. will be found elsewhere in this paper. No risk in sending them money; they will do exactly as they agree.

LABOR is honorable; always excepting, possibly, the laboring jaw of the demagogue or ignoramus.—Olathe (Kan.) Mirror.

ANYONE can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	5 25	4 40	
Butchers' steers	5 00	4 00	
Native cows	2 50	3 60	
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50	3 55	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75	75 1/2	
No. 2 hard	73	74	
CORN—No. 2	29	29 1/2	
OATS—No. 2	27	27 1/2	
RYE—No. 2	38	38 1/2	
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	1 85	2 25	
Fancy	1 40	1 45	
HAY—Baled	3 50	6 50	
BUTTER—Choice creamery	11	18	
CHEESE—Full cream	9	9 1/2	
EGGS—Choice	8	9 1/2	
BACON—Hams	10	11	
Shoulders	5	6 1/2	
Sides	7	8	
LARD	6 1/2	6 1/2	
POTATOES	55	55	
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	4 40	
Butchers' steers	3 00	4 00	
HOGS—Packing	3 50	3 62 1/2	
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	5 48	
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	4 45	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	84 1/2	84 1/2	
CORN—No. 2	28	28 1/2	
OATS—No. 2	25	25 1/2	
RYE—No. 2	45	46	
BUTTER—Creamery	15	18	
PORK	11 40	11 50	
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	4 40	
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 50	3 65	
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	5 25	
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40	4 50	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85	85 1/2	
CORN—No. 2	24	24 1/2	
OATS—No. 2	27 1/2	27 1/2	
RYE—No. 2	46 1/2	46 1/2	
BUTTER—Creamery	15	18	
PORK	12 00	12 13 1/2	
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00	5 00	
HOGS—Good to choice	3 15	4 30	
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40	5 10	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	92 1/2	93	
CORN—No. 2	41	4 1/2	
OATS—Western mixed	31	34 1/2	
BUTTER—Creamery	15	18	
PORK	12 00	12 30	



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